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DATA ON SOVIET OUTPUT OF WELDING MACHINES, TRANSFORMERS

WELDING MACHINES FOR FERROCONCRETE WORK -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 14 May 53

In the first 2 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Leningrad Elektrik Plant shipped hundreds of machines for electric arc and contact welding for use on ferroconcrete structures. These machines included welding transformers, butt welding machines, and mobile welders for work under field conditions.

The new MSG-500 welding machine, series-produced by the Elektrik Plant, welds fittings made of steel rods from 60 to 100 millimeters in diameter. The machine is equipped with pneumatic and hydraulic systems which hold the rods with a pressure of 20-25 tons. Steel rod is fed to the machine continuously, and the welded mesh is cut off in the size desired. This eliminates left-over ends of steel rod. The machine reduces the time required for contact butt welding to 20-25 percent of that required for electric arc welding.

The plant has shipped MSG-500 welding machines to Kuybyshevgidrostroy, and also sent engineers and workers along to put the machines into operation and train construction workers in their use.

Leningradskaya Pravda, 16 Jun 53

The Leningrad Elektrik Plant is now producing machines at almost double the 1950 rate. Between 1950 and 1953, labor productivity has increased 30 percent, and the production cost of comparable output has been reduced 29 percent.

The plant has cut costs by reducing a series of machines to a few basic sizes, and using interchangeable parts. For example, a series of 50 contact spot-welding machines, ranging in power from 75 to 600 kilovolt-amperes, is made in four basic sizes. -- L. Bolotnikov, director, Leningrad Elektrik Plant

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TRANSFORMERS FOR PROJECTS -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 28 Apr 53

The 1953 production rate of the Baku Electrical Machinery Plant is 15 times that of 1947.

The plant received its first order for transformers for the Volga-Don Canal in January 1951. Since that time, hundreds of transformers with the plant trademark "BEMZ" have been shipped to the construction projects. -- N. Nasrulayev, director, Baku Electrical Machinery Plant

PLANT FALLS SHORT IN 1952, 1953 -- Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 9 Jun 53

In 1952, the Baku Electrical Machinery Plant failed to meet its plans for gross and commodity output. In 1953, the plant is still seriously in arrears to the state, and has fulfilled its 5-month plan for commodity output by only 98.8 percent. Losses due to rejects totaled 123,000 rubles in the first 4 months of 1953, and the plant's total losses amount to hundreds of thousands of rubles.

The plant still operates sporadically. As a rule, 70 percent of the monthly output is hurriedly turned out in the last 10-day period of the month. This last-minute rush inevitably produces defective goods, and as a result, the plant has received 40 complaints about its products in a 5-month period.

In April 1953, 42 percent of the equipment produced by the electric motor shop was sent back from the testing stand to have defects corrected.

BUILD MOBILE SUBSTATION -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 1 May 53

The Yerevan Electrical Machine Building Plant has built an experimental model of the "Yerevan" semiautomatic mobile transformer substation. The "Yerevan" mobile substation is mounted on a four-wheel trailer fitted with automotive tires. It has a special mechanism for making connections with high-voltage electric power lines.

The substation is used to supply power for electric tractors. It has passed state tests under field conditions and has been recommended for production. In 1953, the plant will build a large experimental group of these substations, primarily for electrified MTS in the region of the Tsimlyanskaya GES.

The plant is also producing electric control boxes for electric tractors.

Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 12 May 53

The Yerevan Electrical Machine Building Plant is series-producing the new "Yerevan" mobile transformer substation for electric tractors and electric self-propelled combines.

DEVELOP TRANSFORMER TESTING DEVICE -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 20 May 53

S. Rykova and N. V. Porozov of the Central Laboratory of the Moscow Transformer Plant imeni V. V. Kuybyshev have developed a simple instrument for detecting and locating turn-to-turn short circuits in transformer coils prior to

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assembly. Formerly, this type of short circuit could not be detected until the transformer was assembled, and transformers weighing up to 40 tons had to be sent from the testing stand back to the assembly shop to have defective coils rewound.

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